

EVEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO FIGHT U.S.

Mexican Peace Delegates Say Nation Will Battle to the End.

FIFTH EXPEDITION CROSSES THE BORDER

No Hint From Carranza When He Will Reply to Wilson's Demands.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—"If driven into war with the United States the people of Mexico, men, women and children, would fight in the ranks, using sticks and stones when their ammunition was exhausted."

This was the statement made to-day by representatives of the labor organizations of Mexico, assembled here to confer with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Their purpose is to get organized labor in both countries to bridge the gap of misunderstanding between the people of both countries and in that way avert hostilities.

In the delegation were Luis M. Morales, Salvador G. Garcia, Dr. Abel, Col. Edmundo Martinez, Carlos Llovera and Baltazar Pages, who declared that the sixty labor unions represented by them include an aggregate membership of 100,000. The group, who spoke for the delegates thus summed up their ideas in regard to the present situation.

"The people of Mexico do not want war with the United States and from what we have seen since we crossed the border the people of the United States do not want war with Mexico. We do not believe that Gen. Carranza or any of those about him want war, and the speech of President Wilson in New York last week before the Press Club encourages us to believe that he does not want war. Why then should the two governments be unable to get together?"

Mexican People Proud.

"The people of Mexico are just as proud and patriotic as the people of the United States and naturally resent the infringement of their sovereignty as represented by the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. You look on the people of Mexico as treacherous and open to suspicion. Many Mexicans hold the same opinion of the people of the United States."

"You say that your troops come into our country to hunt bandits, but they are not bandits. They are soldiers, and we suspect your motives. You do not hunt Jesse James and his outlaws, with artillery, but you did send troops to a large and wealthy section of her territory in the Mexican war."

"It seems to us that selfish interests in the United States, men with properties or prospects in Mexico, are the cause for all this trouble. Many of these would like to see the United States over Mexico, but I am sure to fight Mexico will not. Make no mistake about that. Her men and her women, yes, and her children will fight. And our ammunition gives out we shall fight with sticks and stones to the last drop of our blood."

"The Mexicans will hold a series of conferences with President Gompers, at whose invitation they came to Washington."

Confirmed in Capital.

Official confirmation was received at the War Department that the report sent by Mexicans at Old Fort early today. The report was as follows:

It was reported to Gen. Bell that raiders crossed to this side at Old Fort early on the night of July 1 and took three horses belonging to Deputy Sheriff Sennet. Raiders were trailed to where they crossed the river and signs showed eight or ten in the party, and that two came across while others waited on the Mexican side. Gen. Bell took the necessary steps to determine the facts and will proceed directly.

The Administration is still waiting word from Carranza as to whether Gen. Trevino's orders are to stand. Despite the fact that Carranza has been ordered by the Government to call on the Carranza Government for an "immediate" statement of its position, no response has been received.

The State Department to-day was without a word from Mexico city and the Mexican Embassy denied that Ambassador-Designate Arredondo has the reply and is waiting to present it to Secretary Lansing to-morrow.

Suggestions that the President is considering the advisability of imposing a time limit within which a reply must come had no substantiation in official circles, where doubt as to what President Wilson is going to do appears to be as strong as anywhere else.

Reports to the Department showed that within the past 24 hours militia units of Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Pennsylvania have entered for the border, and it is estimated that before the end of the week at least 25,000 men will be on duty along the border. The reports indicate that the mobilization is proceeding without a hitch.

TROOPS CROSS BORDER.

Chase After Bandits Ends With Lost Trail.

El Paso, Tex., July 2.—Another "hot" trail which was followed into Mexico today by American forces cooled.

Capt. Leroy Ellings, commanding K troop, Eighth Cavalry, crossed south of Fort Hancock early this morning after the Mexican raiders who on Friday night had been reported to have crossed the border. He followed for some distance, but soon lost the trail and returned to-night.

Capt. Ellings was stationed at Fabens, midway between El Paso and Fort Hancock, and by a forced march yesterday afternoon and last night reached Fort Hancock to-day and immediately plunged across the river with his command. Followed, it is said, by other troops of the same regiment, sent from Fort Bliss last evening.

Raiders in addition to driving off ranch horses on Friday night and generally frightening the civilian population.

16 INCH GUNS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS

Navy Department Accepts the Recommendation of the General Board.

FULL RANGE 25 MILES

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Following the recommendation of the General Board, the Navy Department has decided to adopt the 16 inch gun in place of the 12 inch rifle for the main batteries of the new superdreadnoughts which are expected to be authorized by Congress.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday recommended ten of these battleships for the three year building programme. Anticipating this action Admiral Dewey and members of the General Board have submitted to Secretary Daniels recommendations concerning the chief characteristics of the new ships.

The question of calibre of gun for the main batteries of these all big gun fighters has been widely discussed by ordnance experts in the navy. Before the European war opinion was almost unanimously divided over the advisability of adopting 16 or 14 inch rifles for the latest type battleships. Because the smaller calibre guns had the greater range, they were advocated by the advocates of the 12 inch gun. Such excellent records were made at target practice with the 12 inch projectiles that many gunnery officers of the fleet favored this weapon in preference to any other.

The war in Europe brought about a decided change in the opinions of ordnance experts throughout the world, for the British 15 inch and 13.5 inch guns accomplished wonders, whereas the smaller calibre weapons, for example, the 12 inch, were unable to do so. The British battle cruiser, Moltke, armed with 11 inch rifles, was unable to do so and a project to increase the range of the 12 inch gun, according to reports which have been made to the Naval Intelligence officers here.

The next striking lesson demonstrating the remarkable work of high calibre guns reached the Navy Department here from the Dardanelles, where the British battleship, Queen Elizabeth, was shot down by the German battle cruiser, Moltke, armed with 11 inch rifles, was unable to do so and a project to increase the range of the 12 inch gun, according to reports which have been made to the Naval Intelligence officers here.

The General Board's first recommendation was to make them of approximately 36,000 tons displacement, larger therefore than the new battleships Tennessee, which will be equipped each ship with ten 16 inch guns.

Secretary Daniels, however, is not in favor of this increased displacement. The General Board's second recommendation is for the eight 16 inch guns. Ordnance experts are not divulging accurate information in advance as to what may be expected by the new recommendation.

It may, however, be said on authority that the project is a ton each, and that they may be sent crashing into a target twenty-five miles distant.

TONS OF PAPERS LEFT IN SUBWAY DAILY

Dirt Cleaned Away Each Day Weighs Over 15,000 Pounds

100 Porters on Duty.

Statisticians of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have been working feverishly for six months to give the public these facts:

Five tons of newspapers are daily thrown away in the subways. If these were not cleaned away the trains would be blocked every few days.

Seven and a half tons of dirt is brought into the subway and then cleaned away each day.

All told, 36,000 packages, weighing fifteen pounds each, have been gathered in the subway in the last six months. One hundred porters, costing \$40,000 in six months, were employed; sixty dozen brooms were worn out; 120 cases of disinfectant were used; thirty-three dozen sponges and innumerable other articles were used by the porters.

\$500 FOR ESSAY ON PRAYER.

University of St. Andrews Offers Prize for Best Article.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Five hundred dollars is offered for an essay on prayer, the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and is open to the world for competition. The essay must reach the university by June 1, 1917. It is suggested the length of the essays may be from 4,000 to 6,000 words, but no limit on the number of words is fixed.

The tragedy through which the world is now passing in war, by which prayer is becoming more widely recognized, is stated as a reason for the contest. The essays may be presented in any language and may deal in the relation of prayer to the individual, the Church and the State, to the affairs of men, and to the healing of illness in answer to prayer.

The result of the competition will be published in October, 1917.

Sargent Collection for Nation.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 2.—Aster Wertheimer, who owns an unrivalled collection of Sargent's portraits, has announced his intention of bequeathing them to the nation.

Continued on Fifth Page.

EIGHT DIE; 80 MORE CASES OF PARALYSIS

Two Women Stricken, One 25, Other Older, Showing Virulence of Epidemic.

MAY MAR THE HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Eight more deaths from infantile paralysis, one in Manhattan and seven in Brooklyn, were reported to the Health Department up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the same twenty-four hours prior to that time eighty new suspected cases were reported, but it was expected that not more than about sixty of them would turn out to be true cases of the disease. The physicians of the department had not been able to determine the exact increase, but the estimate of sixty was advanced by Dr. S. R. Blatteis of the Board of Health in Brooklyn.

The virulence of the epidemic was impressed upon the Health Department officials and outside physicians who have joined with them to combat its spread by the discovery yesterday afternoon that two young women, one about 25 years old and the other several years her senior, had developed infantile paralysis in an unusually severe form.

The occurrence of the disease in adults is decidedly rare. Few cases are known to medical science. These two were found in a section of Flatbush, where the disease has been spreading since the condition of the victims was such that they were taken to the Kingston Avenue Hospital at once.

More Stringent Measures.

Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, superintendent of the Health Department, and Dr. George L. Nicholas of the bureau of preventive diseases, said last night that the infection of the two women left no doubt of the severity and persistence of the present epidemic. With that fact impressed upon the Health Department officials and their assistants in private practice, plans were drawn for even more stringent measures than those now in force.

The committee of medical experts appointed by Health Commissioner Haven Emerson to help him meet early this week the outbreak of the disease, and to advise him as to the best means of preventing the ravages of the disease, experienced in 1907.

Accurate figures to show the increase in the number of cases over night were not available at the Health Department yesterday, because it was not possible to obtain reports that were believed to be in the mails. Up to a late hour in the afternoon, however, Dr. Guilfoyle had been informed of the eight deaths, three of which were said to have occurred in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, five new cases in Manhattan and approximately seventy-five suspected cases in Brooklyn. These figures were reported to the Health Department by telephone by persons in the neighborhood of those whom they suspected had the disease.

The number of cases reported and the type and severity of the disease in the cases have been examined, said Dr. Blatteis, "show that the epidemic is spreading rapidly and that it has been reported in the last few weeks, but it is also showing a tendency to include sections hitherto not affected."

State Authorities Busy.

While the local authorities are using every available means to check the spread of the disease and care properly for the afflicted, precautionary measures designed to prevent its spread to counties surrounding the city were taken yesterday by the State Department of Health. Health officers in Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Orange and Nassau counties, in all of which are residences of commuters to the city, have been instructed to report immediately any cases of the dreaded malady which in the suspected or well developed stage.

Two specialists in infantile paralysis in the service of the State Health Department, Dr. Matthias Nichol and Dr. F. M. Meador, chief of the division of communicable diseases of the department, will be to any county reporting the development of a case of infantile paralysis. Both physicians are experts and they are keeping in close touch with the situation.

It is feared by officials of the State Department that the disease will spread into counties outside the city. The disease has spread in the State and so rapidly within the city, especially in Brooklyn, that the State health officials believe it may be carried to other parts of the State by the thousands of commuters who pass back and forth every day. The State health officials say there is every chance of effecting a cure if the disease is recognized and promptly treated in the first stages when the chief symptoms consist of a fever and languor.

No Letup in Campaign.

Dr. George L. Nicholas was at his desk in the Health Department all day directing the fight under the direction of Dr. Emerson. He has been in touch with the work on the telephone. The field forces engaged in making an inspection and investigation of the cases have been increased materially by aids from the Tenement House and Police departments.

It was evident from the incomplete figures available to Dr. Billings and Dr. Nicholas that the disease is spreading in the affected sections, Brooklyn especially, with even more alarming rapidity than it spread in 1907. Dr. Billings asked THE SUN to repeat to-day Dr. Emerson's warning to those residing in the vicinity of placarded houses to keep children away from public gatherings of all kinds. He wanted this advice emphasized because of the likelihood of many such gatherings in the neighborhood of the cases.

LABOR CLEARING HOUSE NEXT.

Will Be Under Direction of Immigration Bureau.

A clearing house for labor, under the direction of the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island, is planned by the Commissioner of Immigration, Frederic C. Howe. He has asked for the cooperation of the Merchants Association in building it up. The association has agreed to give it a building and enter a protest against any labor law where strikes or lock-outs exist.

Under the plan the association will be the central organization for employers needing labor. Employers will let the association know what labor they need and the association will forward requests to the clearing house, which will supply workers when it can.

TO SUN AND PRESS READERS

The new retail price of THE SUN is one cent in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. It is two cents everywhere else—no more. Newsletters now buy THE SUN at the same price at which they buy other New York one cent morning papers. It should be sold at the same price.

The editorial department of THE SUN has been transferred from the middle to the last page. This change greatly improves the makeup, enabling us to concentrate the news of the day in the front of the paper, where it should be.

With the editorial page in the center, this is impossible with so much space necessarily allotted to departmental news—such news as financial, sporting, real estate and miscellany—altogether, say, six or more pages, and these pages should follow the news of the day in sequence.

But there is another and very important reason for transferring THE SUN editorials to the back page. Obviously the best page in a newspaper is its first page. The next best page is the last page of the newspaper. Because it is the next best page THE SUN editorials are entitled to it.

Frank A. Munsey.

GERMAN GUNNERS FIGHT TO THE DEATH

British Overwhelm Garrison of Fricourt After Bombardment.

BATTERIES UNCOVERED

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 2 (8 P. M.), via London, July 2 (12:15 A. M.).—There is rejoicing in the British army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme over the taking of Fricourt, which the capture of Mametz and Montauban yesterday left as a sharp-pointed salient. The British troops rushed through the debris of fire, and after a heavy pounding, the British troops rushed through the debris taking the survivors prisoners, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Later they stormed Fricourt wood, and from the neighboring hill it could be seen that as the Germans were being driven from the wood they were holding up their hands in surrender.

Line Never Wavers.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of La Boisselle, followed by a British infantry attack. When it faced the machine guns, which the artillery had not reached, the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view. The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the British observers and must withdraw or be put out of action.

North of the Ancre the day was quiet, except for vicious sniping and fighting in the sections of the first line German trenches held by the British. Here the Germans in great force in the day attack kept to their dugouts forty feet deep during the bombardment. They then rushed out with machine guns to receive the British advance. After the British had taken the German trenches, the British moved on to the next objective.

The northern attacks yesterday served as a diversion which led to the success at Fricourt to-day, as at Montauban the previous day. Everywhere the German machine guns were numerous, and the British troops were killed as they moved on to the next objective.

Tales of Heroism.

The weather was fair and hot today, merited to the wounded. There are many tales of heroism. Scotch pipers played their regiment to the charge. A private of 18 when all the officers of a company had been killed, went on and captured a machine gun.

Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Fricourt, and the British litters were busy today bringing in the German wounded.

Infinite care and pains had been taken to keep secret the preparations for the great offensive. The British section of the line where the big drive was to be made. For many weeks the work went on, with silence required on the part of the British troops. They were so limited to their own areas that they did not know what was happening in the others.

At all the presses, including the official, the subject was barred from discussion, although all knew. The only spoken references took place at consultations between the British and the French on the matter. Battery emplacements were constructed and batteries were placed in position and troops were marched up at night to their positions.

Before the action Gen. Sir Douglas Haig moved his temporary headquarters to the front of the British line. His staff departments were at all, and reports from all sections came promptly by telegraph and telephone, which carried his instructions back to the front. He was also in touch with French headquarters by telephone.

With the attack beginning at 5:30 in the morning, the staff had reports as to whether the different units had already held the first line of the German trenches or were advancing beyond. Thus it was a matter of minutes that carried on the part assigned to it. Difficulty in keeping up communications through the curtain of shell fire and making observations through the smoke of war, the smallest items of the preparations.

Gigantic Fireworks Display.

During the bombardment the Associated Press correspondent made a picturesque journey, working his way forward through transport and reserves on the march to a high point, and his view of the shelling in the darkness which was probably the most terrible display of fireworks of all time.

Far in the distance the flashes in quick succession are the French 75s on the hills above the Somme. Other flashes of the same kind far to the north, from the British field guns. Near by the small caliber machine guns sharp flashes, and the big caliber larger ones as the missiles go swishing through the dewy night air and burst in balls of expanding flame.

A flaming sheet is laid across a ridge, and that is the barrage fire of the German guns. The British guns are firing in reply, and the spray of high explosives from the mortars sent from behind the British line on to the German trenches, sheets and chains of flame made lightnings show trees and buildings or ruined walls in weird silhouettes.

Flares Light Up Battle.

As set pieces the German flares slowly rise with dependable, steady illumination from the trenches. Green and red and other signal lights add to their variety until the eyes ache and sensations are numbed with the thought of the struggle that is proceeding. The flares light up the German trenches, and the British guns are firing in reply, and the spray of high explosives from the mortars sent from behind the British line on to the German trenches, sheets and chains of flame made lightnings show trees and buildings or ruined walls in weird silhouettes.

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ALLIES SMASH GERMAN LINES; TAKE FRICOURT

Make Big Gain in Second Day of Great Drive and Hold Ground Won.

NEARLY 10,000 TEUTONS TAKEN AS PRISONERS

French Capture Curly Village and Repulse Heavy Counter Attacks.

RUSSIANS PUSH ON WEST OF KOLOMEA

Italian Advance on Trentino Front Continues Successfully.

The great British and French offensive which began Saturday morning in the Somme and Ancre sectors of northern France continued with intensity all day yesterday. Both British and French war offices report a steady advance at certain points, but speak also of formidable German resistance.

Fricourt, an important town three miles east of Albert, has fallen to the British arms, while the French have taken the village of Curly, which lies to the southeast.

The French have taken 6,000 prisoners, according to the latest estimates. The British, after reporting the capture of 3,500, later declared that the estimate was too low.

The Germans have not ceased in their efforts around Verdun. Berlin declares that French attacks against the famous Thiaumont were repulsed by curtains of fire. Paris announces that this strategic position is held by the French.

The German official statement says that at several points of the first line trenches along the Somme the enemy forces gained success and were able to advance.

Petrograd reports that Austrian positions west of Kolomea, in Galicia, have been taken by storm after intense fighting, with the capture of 2,000 prisoners. The Austro-Germans in Volhynia are making desperate counter attacks.

The Italians are pushing their strong offensive on the Trentino front. Along almost the entire Austro-Italian front the Italians are forcing the fighting.

FRICOURT CAPTURED.

British and French Make New Gains on Long Front.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 2.—In the face of a dogged resistance and of frequent counter attacks of great violence the British and French forces engaged in the great offensive north and south of the Somme continued their advance to-day and made important fresh gains.

Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, which was practically surrounded by the British in the first hours of the drive, fell into their hands at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Desperate fighting had been in progress there since the beginning of the offensive. The town is on the railway from Albert to Peronne via Combes.

With the British holding Mametz and Montauban on the railway further east and pressing in from the north and the French dominating the Fricourt region to the southeast, the German forces defending the Fricourt sector were in imminent danger of being cut off from the rest of the German line.

Curly Village Taken.

The village of Curly, the outskirts of which marked the furthest point reached by the French north of the Somme in the first day of the offensive, was taken by them early to-day after heavy fighting. Later in the day the French stormed a quarry east of the town which the Germans had organized into a powerful defensive position.

In the first two days of the drive the Allies have taken in the neighborhood of 10,000 prisoners. The French War Office announced tonight that the French troops had taken more than 6,000 prisoners, including 150 officers. A statement issued by the British War Office tonight said that up to noon to-day some 800 more prisoners had been taken between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total taken by the British up to 2,500, and a later statement issued tonight, without giving definite figures, says that it has been determined that the earlier figures were too low.

Early last night the Germans along the powerful defensive position launched counter attacks in an effort to recover some of the ground lost. These counter attacks were repulsed, and the

CASEMENT APPEAL JULY 17.

Condemned Traitor Has No Hope Verdict Will Be Set Aside.

LONDON, July 2.—The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement, who was found guilty of high treason on June 29 and sentenced to death, has been set for July 17. Casement declares he has no hope the verdict will be set aside.

Week's British Losses 8,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 2.—The casualty list for the past week contains the names of 243 officers of whom 94 were killed, and 9,663 men, of whom 2,947 were killed.